

APPENDIX.

[The following species, not included in this list, were obtained during my first visit to the Transvaal (1890-91) and identified by Messrs Martin Jacoby and C. J. Gahan. They were enumerated in my 'Naturalist in the Transvaal,' and may, perhaps, properly be added here to bring the list of Transvaal Coleoptera up to date of present knowledge.—
W. L. DISTANT.]

CRYPTOCEPHALINÆ.

- Gyandrophthalma anisogramma*, Lac., var. Pretoria.
Camptolenes cribraria, Lac. Pretoria.
Cryptocephalus pustulatus, Fabr. Pretoria.
 — *Dregei*, Boh. Pretoria.
 — *pardalis*, Suffr. Pretoria.
Melitonoma epistomata, Fabr. Pretoria.
Achenops facialis, Jacoby. Pretoria.

EUMOLPINÆ.

- Colasposoma pubescens*, Lefèv. Pretoria.
Pseudocolaspis sericata, Marsh. Pretoria.

CHRYSOMELINÆ.

- Chrysomela opulenta*, Reiche. Pretoria.
Polysticta Clarkii, Baly. Pretoria.
Podontia nigrotessellata, Baly. Pretoria.

GALERUCINÆ.

- Aulacophora vinula*, Erichs. Pretoria.
Hyperacantha oculata, Karsch. Pretoria.
Sphæroderma indica, Fabr. Pretoria.
Ænidea pretorice, Gahan. Pretoria.
Spilocephalus viridipennis, Jacoby. Pretoria.
Ootheca modesta, Gahan. Pretoria.

Transvaal Species in British Museum.

Spilocephalus Distanti, Gahan.

LVII.—Description of a new Bat from Selangore.

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

THE British Museum owes to Mr. H. N. Ridley, formerly on its staff, and now Director of the Botanical Gardens at Singapore, a number of small mammals collected at different times on Singapore Island and the neighbouring parts of the

Malay Peninsula. Among the specimens so obtained may be specially mentioned examples of the rare *Cynopterus Lucasi*, Dobs., only hitherto recorded from Borneo, but of which Mr. Ridley has sent several specimens from Singapore Island. In the most recent consignment, obtained during an expedition to explore the caves of Selangore, besides specimens of *Rhinolophus affinis* and *minor*, there occur two examples of a Pipistrelle which appears to be new, and which may be called

Pipistrellus Ridleyi, sp. n.

Size about as in *P. abramus*, although the forearm is markedly shorter. Ears of medium length, narrow, their inner margin evenly but slightly convex, except just below the tip, where there is a slight concavity; tip narrowly rounded off; outer margin faintly concave above, convex below. Tragus fairly long, reaching its greatest breadth rather below the centre of its inner margin; inner margin straight or faintly concave, tip sharply pointed, outer margin evenly convex, with a distinct rounded basal lobule. Wings attached to the metatarsus, near the base of the toes. No adhesive disks on wrists or soles; hind feet large and clumsy; calcars long, reaching two thirds of the distance towards the tip of the tail; no postcalcarea lobules.

Fur almost restricted to the trunk, the arms, wings, and legs naked, but the toes well covered with hairs. Colour smoky brown above and below.

Skull, as compared with that of *P. abramus*, rather narrower, less flattened above, and with a narrower and more elongated muzzle. Bullæ smaller. Lower jaw not so thickened anteriorly.

Incisors quite different from those of other species; the inner one extremely short, scarcely longer than broad, its main cusp directed rather inwards than forwards, and not hiding the well-marked though low accessory cusp; outer incisor about equal in length to the main cusp of the inner incisor, and with a small accessory inner cusp, not visible from the outer side. Canines rather short, without accessory basal processes behind. Anterior premolar well-developed, standing in the tooth-row, and wholly visible from the side, owing to the unusual distance which separates the posterior premolar from the canine. Lower incisors in the direction of the jaw, the third longer (horizontally) and markedly thicker than the other two; lower canine very short and conical; anterior premolar not crowded out of the tooth-row, much shorter than in *P. abramus*.

Dimensions of the type (an adult male in spirit):—

Forearm 28 millim.

Head and body 38; tail 32; ear 11; tragus on inner edge 4.2; lower leg 13; calcar 12.5. Greatest length of skull 12.1.

Hab. Selangore, Malay Peninsula. "Caught under a railway-arch."

Type B.M. no. 98.3.13.5. Collected and presented by Mr. H. N. Ridley.

This little Pipistrelle is readily distinguishable from all others by its short and peculiarly-shaped incisors, for all the ordinary members of the genus have long styliiform incisors, which may or may not have a small supplementary cusp near their tips, but which are never short, broad, and separated into two almost subequal cusps, as is the case in *P. Ridleyi*. The unusually short forearms, the wide space between the canines and posterior premolars, in the centre of which the small premolar stands, and the disproportionate size of the last lower incisor are also all points distinguishing *P. Ridleyi* from any other species known to me.

In some respects, notably in the shortness of the forearm, *P. Ridleyi* is approached by Temminck's "*Vespertilio tenuis*," of which no authentic specimens are in the Museum collection; but Dobson's description of the teeth of that animal, based on the types, shows conclusively that, whatever else it may be, it is not the little species discovered by Mr. Ridley.

LVIII.—On Three new Species of Hydroids and One new to Britain*. By C. C. NUTTING, Professor of Systematic Zoology in the University of Iowa.

[Plates XIV.—XVI.]

THE material upon which the following descriptions are based was obtained by me during April and May, 1895, whilst occupying a table at the Laboratory of the Marine Biological Association at Plymouth, the observations being made for the most part on the living animal.

Eudendrium album, sp. n. (Pl. XIV. fig. 1.)

Trophosome.—Colony minute for this genus, matured specimens measuring from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in height. Hydrocaulus

* Cf. 'Journal of the Marine Biological Association,' vol. iv.